

# Ellsworth American.

AMERICANS CAN GOVERN AMERICA WITHOUT THE AID OF POPISH INFLUENCE.

VOLUME I.

ELLSWORTH, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE; FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

NUMBER 22

## The Ellsworth American

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY  
**WM. H. CHANEY,**  
Office in Osgood's Block, next door South of the  
Ellsworth Bank.

**TERMS.**  
\$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.  
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at reasonable rates.  
S. M. PIERCE & CO., 10 State st., Boston  
and 119 Nassau st., New York, are authorized Agents  
for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for this  
paper.  
J. V. PALMER is our authorized agent in Bos-  
ton, New York and Philadelphia, for receiving advertise-  
ments and subscriptions.  
O. A. BOSTON, Scollay's Building Court at  
New York, Tribune Building.  
Philadelphia, Brown's New Iron Building N.  
E. Corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts.  
RICHARDSON & BURLING, 35 Kirby street,  
London are our agents.

## Poetry.

[For the Ellsworth American.]

### I Love Thee Not.

BY ALICE OAKWOOD.

I love thee not, I could not love  
One false and base as thou—  
The record of a traitor's sins  
Are traced upon thy brow.

Stretch not thy crime stained hand to me—  
I am no friend of thine!  
O, bend on earth, I will not take  
A villain's hand in mine.

An index to a base, low mind,  
In thy dark face is shown;  
And Satan's own hand writing there  
Has marked thee for his own.

My heart grows sick when'er you turn  
Your evil eye on me;  
A shudder chills me to the heart,  
When thy grim face I see.

The loathing deep I feel for thee,  
Surpasses all control;  
A human shape was given thee,  
But not a human soul.

I scorn thee and thy riches too!  
A crone is on thy gold!  
By deeds of baseness it was won—  
For it yourself you sold.

I shun thee as I would a worm!  
Thy gold I would not touch  
Though pinched by want and woe,  
Should need it e'er so much.

Away! I have no sympathy  
Nor love for such as thou;  
I would not own thee for a friend—  
A wretch no longer true.

To Satan sold—his vilest slave!  
His fiendish work you do;  
Body and soul belong to him,  
And he will claim his due!

Like the Inquisitors of Spain,  
Who murder by degrees,  
A thousand tortures you inflict  
Ere death your victim frees.

[Written for the Ellsworth American.]

### "Hypocrite."

TO ALLIE OAKWOOD.

BY NED BLAISE.

O dear, O dear, do tell me fairly,  
What ails our spiteful little Allie,  
How wicked man, with subtle art,  
Ever played the hypocrite part.

With her fond, trusting, little heart!  
Have friends, she fondly hoped were true,  
Fled like the early morning dew?

And she left alone to mourn  
O'er friendship's wreck, so rudely torn  
From her young heart, or changed to scorn?

What ails the Hypocrite have done?  
That Allie would have all "hung"—  
Haste, O ye gods, to Allie fly;  
Lend her thine aid, and they shall die,  
All Adam's race but "you and I!"

Beware rash man, or you will "get it"  
Far worse than "Tick" the Hypocrite!  
For if upon her looks be found  
The echo of that hateful sound,  
The owner'd better not be "round!"

But, Allie, o'er this wide-spread earth,  
Can't be found of honest truth?  
Truth, unalloyed—say can you find,  
Amid the circle of mankind,  
That priceless jewel of the mind?

Nay, selfishness must sway a part  
Of every human, mortal heart.  
Then, while I own myself am weak,  
Give me the mind that'er will seek,  
Lightly of others faults, to speak.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE



### Steamship Pacific AT NEW YORK.

#### Progress of the War.

#### Turks Returning.

#### Gen. Canrobert Resigned.

#### Austria and Russia Negotiating.

New York, May 30.

Steamship Pacific arrived here this

morning at 7 o'clock, unannounced, owing

to the dense fog or smoke in the

harbor. Her news is to the 19th inst.

She brings 136 passengers, amongst

them the Hon R M Lane, U S Commis-

sioner to China.

The Pacific arrived on the afternoon

of the 18th, and sailed for New York

about noon on the 19th.

The St Louis arrived off Cowes on the

18th.

#### The War.

The siege of Sebastopol makes but

little, if any progress. The latest dates

by mail are to April 30, and by tele-

graph, so far as published, to the 12th of

May.

Gen. Canrobert had reviewed the en-

tire French army, and assured them he

would enter Sebastopol, either by the

door or window.

Symptoms have transpired of extend-

ed operations being about to be commen-

ced on the part of the allies.

A force of 15,000 Turks, French, and

English hastily embarked on board of

the available ships near Sebastopol, and

stood away in the direction of the sea of

Azoff, they returned in a day or two

after and as hastily disembarked.

Omur Pacha and his troops were mak-

ing all speed to encounter themselves a-

gain in Euphrates.

The combat on the night of the 24th,

between the Russians and French, was

a desperate affair. The Russians at-

tempted to dig new rifle pits, and the

French partially prevented them. Two

hundred French were placed *hors de*

*combat*. The French managed to push

their sap considerably forward and mount-

ed several new guns.

A despatch of May 1st says the ad-

vances are approaching surely though

slowly.

A despatch from Lord Raglan on the

same day, says the Russians had con-

structed a new battery on the left of the

Mamelon, and there was every appear-

ance of the establishment of a very

large camp on the plateau above the

Belbeck, on the north side extending to-

wards Mackenzie's farm.

The Russians made a sortie on the

night of the 11th, on the advanced works

of the left attack, but were immediately

A despatch from Gen Canrobert, dated

May 16th, says:

"We continue our works before the

place. Various attempts to smoke out

the enemy by "Camfionets," or stink-

potts, have perfectly succeeded. Our

troops continue in excellent spirits, and

are full of ardor and confidence."

Vienna, Friday evening.—Things have

undergone a change. New Austrian

propositions were yesterday forwarded to

London and Paris. It is said Austria

will give her support to the Western

Powers, should they accept, and Russia

reject their propositions.

Varna, May 17th.—There is a heavy

fring every night at Sebastopol.

The expedition to Kertsch had not

been renewed.

Three divisions of the French army

have left Malak for the Crimea.

The new Clipper ship "Great Republic"

has arrived at Marseilles to embark

troops.

In Parliament on Friday evening,

Lord Panmure stated the details of cer-

tain reforms in the army, having for their

object the consolidation of the Civil De-

partment of military affairs.

Rumors of dissension in the Cabinet

gain ground. Lord John Russell is said

to be the impracticable subject.

Up to the present time between 3,000

and 4,000 recruits have been obtained for

the Foreign Legion by British agents on

the continent, independent of some 3,000

Swiss.

The cholera has almost disappeared.

Berlin, Friday.—Eight Russian mer-

chantmen have been captured off Dun-

amünde.

At Revel a flag of truce was flying—

cause unknown.

London, May 19.—Quiet had been

restored in the Ukraine.

Telegraphic intelligence from Berlin

and Vienna fails to confirm the report

that Count Nesselrode has issued a new

circular, but the contents are not yet

known.

Negotiations between Austria and the

Western Powers remained unchanged, but

between Prussia and Austria are more

intimate.

Russia notifies the German State gov-

ernments that the Czar will only grant

the two first guarantees on condition of

perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented

an ultimatum, which Sweden seems in-

clined to reject.

The Liverpool European Times of the

19th inst., has the following despatch

from London.

"As the Russian supplies for the Crim-

ea, come by the Sea of Azoff, from

Taganrog, where immense magazines

exist, it is thought probable that an ex-

pedition of 10,000 men is preparing for

some point in that direction, with a view

of entirely cutting off the Russian sup-

plies. A powerful force, to be called

the Bulgarian Army, is said to be assem-

bled at Varna.

The presence of the Austrians in the

Principalities has not had much effect

in Russia, as very few Russian troops

are in Bessarabia. They have gone to

the Crimea, feeling assured that Austria

would not act on the offensive."

The extensive foundries known as the

Atlas Iron Works, London, and employ-

ed in the manufacture of shot and shell,

had fallen to the ground and injured

several of the workmen.

A Paris correspondent of the Indepen-

dence Blee writes, "Gen Canrobert still

suffers severely from ophthalmia, which

has for a long time affected him, and it

is doubtful whether he will be able to

finish the task to which his courage, to

say the least, was never inferior."

Advices dated at Hamburg, May 17,

says: "The English fleet penetrated in-

to the Gulf of Bothnia.

M Fould, father of the Minister of

State, died in Paris on the 13th inst, in

the 98th year of his age.

Great Britain.

The democratic movement is gaining

ground.

The Queen had commenced publicly

to bestow medals on private soldiers who

had returned wounded from the Crimea.

The distribution took place at the Horse

Guards, where a throne was erected for

the purpose. A fine military spectacle

was presented. Her Majesty handed

over 500 medals in the space of an hour

commencing with the Duke of Cam-

bridge, Lords Cardigan and Lucan, Sir

DeLacy Evans, and ending with the pri-

vate men. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

In the evening the Queen gave a ban-

quet in the Riding School of Bucking-

ham Palace, to a party of 450, compris-

ing all the non commissioned officers,

soldiers, seamen and marines, who had

been decorated with medals. The Queen

and Prince Albert visited the riding

school during the repast.

The bill to abolish church rates had

been carried to a second reading in the

Commons, against the government, by a

majority of 28.

Mr Roebuck had submitted a report

from his committee of inquiry.

A notice of inquiry had been given as

to whether Russia and the United States

enjoy any exclusive privileges of trade

with Japan.

Lord Ellenborough's motion of want

of confidence in ministers came up in the

House of Lords on the 14th. His Lord-

ship opened the debate with a bitter

speech against the ministry, and with an

open admission of the formidable power

being wielded by public opinion, and a

denunciation of appointments being

made by favor instead of merit.

Lord Panmure replied and moved the

previous question.

Lord Derby and others continued the

debate, when upon a division there was

71 for the resolutions, and 181 against

them.

M. Layard's motion of want of con-

fidence comes up in the Commons on

the 24th, and Miller Gibson's on the

21st.

The Lord Mayor of London had given

a grand banquet to the ministry.

Administrative reform meetings had

been held at Norwich and other towns

but the Mayors of London and Liverpool

refused to accede to the requisition of the

citizens.

An inquiry into the loss of the emi-

grant ship John had resulted in a verdict

of gross and culpable negligence against

the captain and crew.

The King of Sardinia is rumored to

be negotiating a marriage with Queen

Victoria's eldest daughter.

An extraordinary story was rumored

on the Faubourgs, namely, that the pre-

tended attack on the Emperor was a

police agent, who is sent out of the coun-

try, and a figure executed in his stead.

The Poles in Paris had presented a

congratulatory address to the Emperor.

France.

The Universal Exhibition was opened

in Paris with much form and ceremony,

although the arrangements were anything

but complete. The Emperor and Em-

press were present and with all the great

officers of State, and some 8,000 per-

sons. The Emperor delivered an ap-

propriate speech.

Pianori, the would-be assassin of the

Emperor, was executed at five o'clock in

the morning, in the prison of Roquet.—

He admitted his guilt but refused making

any disclosures, exclaiming "Vive la Re-

lique" just as the knife fell.

It is said the Emperor is about to issue

a manifesto to the army of the East,

stating the reasons of his not proceeding</



men, and they are liable to be removed by the same constituents."

It is not necessary to consider whether they acted wisely or not; if they acted in good faith in the exercise of their duty, they must be regarded as most clearly within the principles established in *Stephenson vs. Hall*, 11 Barb. 222, 223, *Dismann vs. Wilks* 7 How. 381.

4. The plaintiff seeks to avoid those conclusions, by denying that the books selected was one in which she could be constitutionally compelled to read upon pain of expulsion, in case of her refusal to obey. She claims exemption from the general duty of obedience, from the particular character of the book in which she was required to read.

The question, therefore, is whether if the legislature should by statute direct any version of the bible to be read in schools, and should impose the penalty of expulsion, in the case of refusal, such statute would be a violation of the constitution.

The use of the Bible as a reading book is not prohibited by any express language of the constitution.

Is its use for that purpose in opposition to the spirit and intention of that instrument?

If it be not, if it be a book which may be directed within the spirit and meaning of the constitution, to be used in schools, it is obvious that its use may be required of all; for a regulation which any scholar may violate with impunity would cease to have the force and effect of a rule.

(Conclusion next week.)

Letter from California.

New York, June 1.

The steamer *Star of the West* from San Juan, with nearly half a million of specie freight, arrived here this evening about 8 o'clock.

She brings San Francisco dates to the 9th ult.

The *Star of the West* connected with the *Cortez*, and left San Juan on the 21st.

On the 27th she passed the San Jacinto, and on the same day saw an American bark on shore on the Colorado, apparently just gone out. On the 29th, lat. 27° 10' N., long 79° 30' W., passed brig *Flying Eagle* of Philadelphia, with loss of foremast and head of mainmast. She wanted no assistance.

The news is of little interest. Trade had undergone no important change since the sailing of the last steamer. Large exports of guano continue.

*Paige, Bacon & Co.* are wholly bankrupt. Many a poor miner has lost his shirt by this failure. Several mercantile failures have taken place in consequence. The most important was that of *Markwell & Co.* The failures have been occasioned by the depreciation of real property, and the general depression in business.

The U. S. mint resumed coining on the 5th. The amount of gold dust received that day was 18 0 ounces, and of silver 6 10 ounces.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on the 5th. Nothing further of importance had been done.

Col. Walker's expedition of seventy men sailed on the 4th, destination uncertain.

An unannounced eclipse of the moon on the 1st, took the people of San Francisco by surprise. The eclipse lasted 3 hours 42 minutes.

Extensive orders of whalers orders had created much excitement at Honolulu.

O. the 8th the Land Commissioners confirmed claims to six square leagues on the San Joaquin—commencing at the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains and running down stream.

The Legislature passed an act empowering the city of San Francisco to provide for funding its debt; also to submit the prohibitory liquor law to the people at next election.

The Municipal Election of Stockton took place on the 8th, and resulted in the choice of Fisher (dem) for Mayor.

HOMOEOPATHY. Dr. Wilkinson, a popular English writer and homoeopathic physician, has written a letter to a member of the Board of Regents of Michigan, preparatory to the appointment of a Professor of Homoeopathy in the University of that State, in compliance with a recent act of its Legislature. In his letter he says that most of the crowned heads in Europe consult homoeopathic medical advisers; that more than sixty peers and peers' sons have petitioned for a trial of homoeopathy by the government at the seat of war, and that a large proportion of the generals, admirals and prominent English statesmen are of the same medical faith.—*Dost Jour.*

EMPATHY IN HIGH PLACES.—Dr. Wilkinson, the great Sadenburgian, writes that "a considerable proportion of the crowned heads of Europe have homoeopathic physicians attached." Sixty members of the peerage, he says, signed a memorial in favor of having the system competently tried in the Crimea.—*Lord Lyndhurst*, and *Sir B. Hall*, the Minister of Public Health, are homoeopaths.—*Parliamentary Advertiser.*

A new American manufacture, that of plate glass has been commenced in Wilkesburg, N. Y., where plates of glass ten feet wide, and twenty feet long will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that we could read the fine print of a newspaper, through a piece four inches thick. It is a singular fact that the best English plate is made from American sand. With New Jersey, possessing the proper raw material in so remarkable a degree, it is singular that this article has been so long imported.

Cramp and Pain Killer! See Advertisement in this paper.

## ELLSWORTH AMERICAN



"Our Flag is There!"

Ellsworth, Friday, June 8, 1855

### The Maine Law.

Latterly, since we have opposed the re-nomination of Morrill by the American party, the fanatical leaders of that fusion have not only read us out of the Republican party, denounced, as traitors to the American party and a sympathizer with the slaveholders of the South, but actually accused us of being a "runny." The next accusation will probably be that we are an Irishman and a papist. Well, so long as they continue in this strain, and don't quit upon facts, we shall not despair, although it is far from being pleasant to see one's name branded alone in the public print, coupled with rum and slavery, a pair of institutions, which, next to Communism, we most despise.

But the truth is, unless an editor swallows everything dealt out by the fusionists of Maine, and then crams it down the throats of his readers, he is at once denounced as a heretic, and no means are left untried to ruin him. This is just our position at present. The grand inquisitors have condemned us without a hearing, and now affect astonishment that any person should doubt our guilt.

But we commenced this article with the intention of sticking to our text—the Maine Law—and will now endeavor to do so.

We are in favor of the Maine law, and its execution more than that, we are among the foremost in this town to help execute it. For more than a year past we have filled out every Warrant which has been issued upon complaint for violation of the Maine law, and have acted as prosecuting attorney in every case tried. And still more, during the past month, we have issued four Warrants in our capacity of Justice of the Peace, on one of which search was made and liquor seized.

We have not referred to these things for the purpose of boasting, nor to gain applause; because we claim to have done only our duty, and no person should be applauded for simply doing his duty.—The allusion is for this reason—we want our readers to understand that we are a Maine law man, and are so considered in this community, else we should not be employed to help execute the law, or if applied to we should refuse. With these prefatory remarks we will make some comment upon the execution of the law in other places. And first

### BANGOR.

In this city the leading spirit and great champion of the law is elder Weaver, the city Marshal. For his great diligence in ferretting out the rum holes, and dragging the villainous dealers to justice, we award him full credit, without even enquiring into his motives. Enough that he has done his duty fearlessly, whether from a good motive or an ambition to make himself popular, we care not. Nor do we care that he has been a thief, legally convicted of stealing and made to atone to the offended law; we only judge from him as he now appears and acts. And taking the record of his acts for the last few weeks, we can come to no other conclusion than this—that he is wholly unfit to fill the office to which he has been chosen.

Whether we contemplate him just upon the point of breaking open the Trunks of F. Nourse, Esq., son of B. Nourse of this town; or watch him as, with augur in hand, he bores, hole after hole through the box belonging to a gentleman who is moving, each turn of the augur mutilating and destroying a beautiful sofa; or peer in upon him as he empties bottle after bottle of the extract of Yellow Cedar which poor old Col. Trafion sent to New York after, and then returns the bottles without one word of explanation or pay for damage; or gaze with astonishment as he prowls up the stairs of the book-binders of Mr. Stanwood, and like a burglar, breaks doors, locks, trunks and peace, and burglar-like carries off the materials used by Mr. Stanwood in his business, we find Weaver the same infatuated man, and wholly unfit for the responsible trust imposed upon him. But we blame him not half so much as the voters of Bangor, for they knew their man before trying him as Marshal.

Last year he served the city in the capacity of Superintendent of public instruction. John Baptist had tried in Ellsworth to get the Bible out of the school and to get in the Douay version. Failing in both, he instigated a law-suit against the S. S. Committee, and finally was driven out of the town. Bangor received him with open arms, and this same Weaver admitted the Douay version into the public schools upon petition of this same Baptist. Public opinion seemed to sanction it then, and so did Weaver. But as time wore away there was a reaction in public opinion, and Weaver found it convenient to wade round and order the Douay Bible out of the public schools.

This was done just in time to make him City Marshal, and finding public opinion strongly in favor of executing the Maine law, he entered upon his duties with more zeal than judgement. Therefore we fear that his injudicious course will react upon the true friends of the law, and finally result in placing it as a dead letter upon the Statute books. But from Bangor we turn to

### PORTLAND.

In this city resides the trinity of the law—the three-in-one—the great mogul of temperance throughout the civilized world—NEAL DOW. He is Mayor of that city now, but it is probably the last civil office he will ever hold in the State; and as for military office, his brief experience last Saturday night, in which by his orders, the innocent citizens were shot down like dogs, we think will satisfy his ambition on that score through all coming time.

We are willing to accord Neal Dow the credit of being a good apostle in the cause of temperance, and that he has done a great amount of good as a lecturer; but that he is fit for the office of Mayor, we deny. Such men as Dow and Weaver may be benefited in the same category; they are both good men in their places. Both are eloquent men, but this qualification no more fits them for the office of Mayor and Marshal than the cabinet maker's trade qualifies a man to be master of a seventy four gun ship.

We are sorry to find the friend of the Maine law endorsing the course of two such men, because we think it needs no prophetic vision to foresee that it must end in bringing the law into disrepute.—Besides we do not consider it a test of any man's devotion to a cause to always hurra for the leaders, right or wrong, but rather an evidence of devotion to men, not principles. The true friend of a good cause would sooner sacrifice his best friend on earth than his principles; but the pretended friend of the cause will ever be ready to turn a somersault of principles whenever the leaders dictate.

So much for our views upon the Maine law. This article may win for us curses from Dow and Weaver men, but before they annihilate us entirely we ask them to pause a moment; just long enough to reflect that no man should be taken as the exponent of a great public principle; neither Dow, nor Weaver nor our humble self. We ask them to scrutinize our acts before calling us a runny, and to extend to us the same charity we extend to Dow and Weaver—good friends of the law—good in their places—men whose intentions may be right, but whose movements are wrong.

### Harper's Story Books.

FERRIDGE & Co. send us No. 7, "Virginia," of this very interesting serial.—This number will prove very interesting to young folks, and may be profitably studied by adults. The author discovers himself thoroughly versed in human nature, and the morals which he inculcates are of incalculable value. By reading "Virginia" and acting upon its suggestions, many a poor ragged boy and girl might learn how to rise above their present degradation, and become useful members of society; and many a benevolent person, without bestowing alms, might learn how to instruct the little beggar to doff his rags and become respectable. Altogether, we consider it one of the best books of its kind extant. For sale by Mr. Nourse.

### Ladies' Fair at Franklin.

We are pleased to learn that the enterprising ladies of Franklin purpose holding a Fair on the fourth of July next.—Our readers will remember that the Fair of last "Fourth" was adjourned over, and the many hundreds who were there, then, we doubt not will be rejoiced to learn that the adjournment was not a matter of form, but a substantial fact.—See further particulars in another part of the paper. More anon.

THE AMERICAN BANNER is the title of a beautifully printed, large size, American paper, which we welcome with thanks upon our exchange list. It is published at Philadelphia and Camden by J. H. Jones, at \$2.00 a year, and as far as our knowledge extends, the very oldest true American journal in existence. As a family, literary paper, it is all that any person can wish. Therefore we recommend it to such of our readers who want a good paper, and hope the Americans will always give American papers the preference.

GRAHAM for June is at hand. It contains two beautiful steel engravings, one entitled the "Mandarin's Daughter" and "Paris fashions for June." Also a romance of history "Mary Stuart" by Wm. Dowe, which is said to be very interesting.—Graham's stands unrivalled by any of its contemporaries, and is what it has always been an interesting and instructive publication.

THE AMERICAN SENTINEL, edited and published by Wm. H. Young, New York is an excellent, large size, handsomely printed paper of the American stripe, which may be had for \$2.00 a year. It is just such a literary journal as every American would like to have in his family, and having just entered upon its second volume, now is a good time to subscribe.

### The Ellsworth School Question.

As will be seen, we to-day commence the publication of the opinion of the Supreme Court upon this question.—Just as we always said, (and we refer our readers to a file of the *Herald* as evidence,) the S. S. Committee have been sustained in their decision. Yet at the very time we were saying so, nearly every lawyer in Ellsworth was either *mun.* upon the question or in favor of Baptist White, Jarvis & Co. Moreover, about that very time many were denouncing us as a fool, mad and insane, and were trying hard to have us indicted and sent to jail for the hard things we said about the sneaking Jesuits, and giving their opinions in favor of Waterhouse, Lowell & Co.

But we survived it all, and now feel thankful that we have lived to witness a complete triumph in Ellsworth of American Protestantism over foreign Jesuitism, not only at the ballot box, but in a court of law. It is really a triumph, and such a one as this community can well appreciate. As for the "influential Protestants" who backed up this prosecution, we do not envy them their feelings now that the crisis has past. Under ordinary circumstances we do not exult over a fallen foe, but in this case we feel a little inclined that way, and if, in the exuberance of spirit we should chance to inquire of one of the Jack Catholics "how the school case went," we hope he won't swear at us too hard.

### Riot in Portland!

Our exchanges are filled with the details of this bloody affair, and from what we can gather from both sides, the facts appear to be that Mayor Dow with two Aldermen were appointed a committee to make all the necessary arrangements for putting a liquor agency into operation.—Either acting under the authority thus conferred by the board of Aldermen, or in his own name, Mr. Dow purchased \$1,600 worth of liquor in New York, and in due course of time the liquors were landed in Portland. The question then arose whether Dow had any right to purchase intoxicating liquors. Upon consulting the law it appeared there was no provision for any person to deal in liquors except an agent duly qualified.—As no such agent been appointed, or if appointed, had not been qualified by filing the proper bond and subscribing to the oath required, it was contended that Dow had no right to purchase liquor, especially in his own name.

Acting upon these grounds, last Saturday a warrant was procured and the liquors seized. As this was something like making a doctor take his own pills, quite a crowd collected about the City Hall, where the liquors were stored to witness the sport. The officer intrusted with the execution of the warrant, did not remove the liquors, nor did he arrest Dow, because it was said there was not time for the trials on Saturday. [Query—had the warrant been directed against some poor devil unable to give bail, where would said poor devil have been likely to have lodged that night?] The crowd continued to increase as night came on, and several became noisy and riotous. The police officers were insulted and stones thrown at the door and windows of the room where the liquors were stored. We think that all must agree in saying that it was the duty of the police to arrest every person thus found breaking the peace, but from all the accounts we have, it does not appear that any arrests were made or attempted to be made. On the contrary the police officers within the building commenced firing their pistols.

As an evidence that an officer was safe in passing through the crowd, Dow went back and forth several times without molestation.—But here was an opportunity for Dow to ascend another found on the ladder of fame, and his ambition overcame his judgment. The "Light Guards" were called upon by Dow in person, who assisted in loading their guns and ramming down the deadly bullet. They marched to the scene of action, and by Dow himself were ordered to fire upon the crowd, but refused.—Their provocation was great, for the rioters commenced pelting them with stones, yet they preferred to submit even to this outrage, rather than fire into a crowd at the risk of shooting down some innocent and guilty. With them, judgment triumphed over passion, and they retired to their armory.

But Dow was not thus to be thwarted. He next went to the "Rifle Guards," who promptly responded to his call, and with Dow at their head, marched into the armory of the "Light Guards" and took their guns whether or no, (as their rifles were without bayonets,) and were then led by the gallant Dow to the scene of action. Arrived there, contrary to all precedent, Dow assumed the command and ordered them to fire. They did fire, and we regret to say one man whose name is given as Robbins of Eastport, by some of the papers, and Robinson of Deer Isle by others, was shot through the body and died almost instantly.—Many were wounded, some very severely, and worst of all, most of them were persons who had no part in the riot.

The crowd at length dispersed, and then, like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, the police commenced making arrests. Taken all in all, and viewed in the most favorable light for Neal Dow, it appears that he acted very rashly, to say the least. There were fully half a dozen initiatory steps which should always be taken before giving the fatal word "fire!" which it appears he cleared at a single leap, and made his first one provided for by law only in extreme cases, and when all others had failed.

We disclaim all sympathy with the rioters, and we think our readers will not doubt the sincerity of our disclaimer when we inform them that the leaders and most violent among them were Irish papists; but had Neal Dow first tried without success all other means in his power to disperse the mob, and had then shot them down, we would have responded "amen; so mote it be." But as it now appears, it cannot fail to bring reproach upon the temperance cause.—Besides, as appears by the following from the *State of Maine*, Neal Dow was not himself on Saturday. It says:

"During the day on Saturday Mr. Dow was excited, and lost apparently his self-control. A peaceable crowd attracted by curiosity, gathered around the City Hall during the day, but no signs of anger or violence were discoverable in the crowded assemblage. The liquors were returned as seized by the officer, but not moved, and the people dispersed. Had not the Mayor forgotten himself in the excitement of the occasion, the matter would have gone quietly before the legal tribunals without disturbance, as we believe. . . . We charge the sin of this murder, for it was nothing else, directly upon the man to whom it belongs, Mayor Dow. He it was that led on the soldiers and gave the word of command. Human life was sacrificed needlessly and wickedly."

horse is stolen, the police commenced making arrests. Taken all in all, and viewed in the most favorable light for Neal Dow, it appears that he acted very rashly, to say the least. There were fully half a dozen initiatory steps which should always be taken before giving the fatal word "fire!" which it appears he cleared at a single leap, and made his first one provided for by law only in extreme cases, and when all others had failed.

We disclaim all sympathy with the rioters, and we think our readers will not doubt the sincerity of our disclaimer when we inform them that the leaders and most violent among them were Irish papists; but had Neal Dow first tried without success all other means in his power to disperse the mob, and had then shot them down, we would have responded "amen; so mote it be." But as it now appears, it cannot fail to bring reproach upon the temperance cause.—Besides, as appears by the following from the *State of Maine*, Neal Dow was not himself on Saturday. It says:

"During the day on Saturday Mr. Dow was excited, and lost apparently his self-control. A peaceable crowd attracted by curiosity, gathered around the City Hall during the day, but no signs of anger or violence were discoverable in the crowded assemblage. The liquors were returned as seized by the officer, but not moved, and the people dispersed. Had not the Mayor forgotten himself in the excitement of the occasion, the matter would have gone quietly before the legal tribunals without disturbance, as we believe. . . . We charge the sin of this murder, for it was nothing else, directly upon the man to whom it belongs, Mayor Dow. He it was that led on the soldiers and gave the word of command. Human life was sacrificed needlessly and wickedly."

### Map of Ellsworth.

The mystery of the wheelbarrow man is at length solved, and he turns out to be an important personage. That wheelbarrow was so constructed as to measure distances by the revolutions of the wheel, and by the aid of a compass and other necessary instruments, he has traversed the length and breadth of Ellsworth, noting distances from point to point and jotting down every object of the least importance. With the materials thus gathered, he is now prepared to publish a map of the town the most valuable that can be conceived of.

Mr. Bartlett has been canvassing for names, as the map cannot be published unless 150 subscribers are obtained.—The map will be a beautiful lithograph, colored, mounted on rollers, embellished with views of the principal buildings and residences, with names of the owners of each building in the village, and we believe throughout the town, but are not sure upon the latter point. We presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of subscribers at \$3 each, for such a map. The very fact of its giving all the roads and their length, makes it richly worth the price.

NAUTICAL MAGAZINE. This valuable monthly for June concludes the article upon the "Teredo, or Salt Water Worm." Then follows a complete description draft and mould-loft tables of the steaming Leviathan, of New York Harbor, one of the swiftest sea-steamer ever built in the United States. Then comes "What the United States Navy would be if adapted to the age"—a very interesting article, continued.

We have not space for full table of contents, but can assure our readers that the information contained in this one number is richly worth the subscription price for a year.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW is a handsome journal, published every other Thursday, each number containing sixteen quarto pages, including four pages of new music.

The Review is comprehensive in its character, aiming to take notice of every passing musical event which is worth recording; to convey information, instruction and amusement, and also to furnish a fresh supply of New Music.

It is published by Mason Brothers, and has attained a very large circulation.

### HOUSEHOLD WORDS, Contents for June.

Front-Bitten Homes; A set of Old Fellows; The Chinaman's Parson; Honour; Bright Chanticleer; A very Little Town; Starvation of an Alderman; Genuine Coffee—No adulteration; Sister Rose, in Seven Chapters; The Camel Troop Contingent; The Unknown Grave; More Children of the Czar; Misprint; Birthdays; Fencing with Humanity; Sister Rose—continued; Electric light; A false genius; Col. Grunpeck and Mr. Parkinson; The Chinese Postman; Passing Faces; The Thousand and One Humbugs; Sister Rose—continued; The Flower's Petition; The Soldier's Wife; Gambling; Nothing like Russia Leather. Terms: Three dollars a year, or, twenty-five cents a number. Household Words and Putnam's Monthly, five dollars.

Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place, Publishers.

### CHICAGO, June 5.

The majority against the prohibitory law in this city is 698 as far as head from Catton for Judge of the Supreme Court. The election throughout the State indicate the success of the law by a good majority.

### The Portland Riot.

When a great effect has been produced it is natural to enquire into the cause. In this case, which has resulted in the loss of life, the cause may be fairly traced to the buying of Liquor by Neal Dow. The next question is, did he buy it lawfully? This question is answered by the following which we copy from the *State of Maine*:

### ALDERMAN RING'S STATEMENT.

After a few preliminary remarks, the following conversation occurred:

Ald. Ring. "How came that liquor here? I see it has arrived."

Mayor Dow. "I ordered it."

Ald. Ring. "By what authority did you get it?"

Mayor Dow. "Not any, as I know of. There was an agent here from New York, recommended to me as keeping the pure imported article, and I told him to send it."

Ald. Ring. "Then you got it on your own hook, did you?"

Mayor Dow. "Yes, I suppose so."

Ald. Ring. "Do you think you will make a good speculation out of it?"

Mayor Dow. "I don't know about that."

Ald. Ring. "How much did it come to?"

Mayor Dow. "About \$1600."

Ald. Ring. "Why isn't it liable to be seized?" or "Why wasn't it seized?"

Mayor Dow (laughingly). "It was seized, every bit of it, as soon as it arrived."

(The motion was not made that agency be established, as stated in our report, but the following took place instead.—Ed.) Ald. Ring then moved that the liquor be sold at auction, and the Mayor asked him if he would be auctioneer? Ald. Ring replied, "Yes." The Mayor then asked again, "Would you?" Mr. Ring replied, "I don't know as I would under the present law."

Portland, June 4, 1855.

Then personally appeared the above named Joseph Ring, and declared, as presence of these witnesses, that the above report of the conversation is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK FOX, } Witnesses.  
J. S. PALMER, }

Now if the foregoing is true—and if it is false the publishers are liable to be mulcted in heavy damages for an outrageous libel—then on Neal Dow must rest at least some of the blame. We say this with great reluctance, and most earnestly hope that an investigation of the case will fairly and honorably acquit him of all blame in the premises. If he has erred in this tragic affair, we feel assured it has been an error of the head and not of the heart. Therefore the friends of the cause, while they express sorrow for his blunder will have charity for the man.

We depise the creatures of the rum organs who are raising such a hue and cry against him, although we believe the effect will be to rally the friends of Dow to his defence. Hence, even though they may accomplish good, their motives are bad and merit condemnation; while in Mr. Dow's case, although he did harm, yet his motives were good and he is entitled to charity.

But amid the many contradictory statements which we find in the Portland papers, it is impossible to determine what is true and what is false. Of one thing we feel assured, namely, that the rummies are determined to make all the capital possible out of this unfortunate affair. A public meeting was called on Monday under pretext of "investigating the affair," but which turned out to be a meeting to condemn without investigation. As an index of the feelings of that meeting, we copy the following, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That, as the sense of this meeting, Neal Dow has shown his unfitness for the office of Mayor by a violation of the law of the State; and that he is therefore requested to resign said office; and that the committee of nine be instructed to call upon him request him in the name of the citizens of Portland to resign his office.

All manifestations of this kind must redound upon their own heads, for men who show a willingness to condemn without a hearing, in a case of so grave importance, prove themselves actuated by a spirit of malice and revenge, and therefore unfit to sit as umpires over the acts of their fellows.

### PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for June has the following table of contents:

American Travelers: Robert of Lincoln: Twice Married: (Continued) The Fate Emperor of Russia: Australiana: Fifty-four Hundred Years ago: Slavery in the Ottoman Empire: Living in the Country: Science and Navigation: About Barns: The Desire of the Moth: Cape Cod: The Mormon's Wife: Noon and Morning: Should we Fear the Pope? Editorial Notes. LITERATURE—A Batch of Novels: A Few Histories: Some Miscellanies: Correspondence.

Fifth Volume, bound in cloth and half Morocco, now ready.

TERMS: Three Dollars a year, or, Twenty-five Cents a Number.

DIX & EDWARDS.

Mr. Nourse has it.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Those of our readers who have an eye to the fashions, will find at Oak Hall Boston, all the latest and most approved styles of every description of garments, and the rates at which they are sold make it very desirable for those in want, to purchase at this place.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE



AFRICA

AT HALIFAX.

### Negotiations Re-opening.

Secret Battles before Sebastopol.

HALIFAX, June 5.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday afternoon May 26th, arriving at Halifax June 5th, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Washington* carried 250 passengers and intelligence that the war negotiations has been already been reported that Austria has made another attempt to renew negotiations for peace. The Austrian Envoy, M. Reckburg, leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces.

It is further reported that Austria has sent circulars to all German Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

### New Plan of Operation.

Pellissier's appointment is immensely popular with the army. Operations of a great war are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that he will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol for his advances. The recent expedition which was recalled from Kertsch, is reported to have again sailed, destination unknown. The recent arrival of three French divisions under Genl's Auesl, Aesbillon and Augereau, makes the allies' force in the Crimea about 200,000, namely: French, 120,000, British, 30,000, Turks, 40,000, Sardinians 15,000. All the troops from the camp of Maslan have now been shipped to the Crimea.

The siege correspondence from the English camp May 8th, says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessities, but fever and cholera still prevail.

Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbor. Hired labor is abundant.

May 10th.—Severe night combat along right attack.

Musket and bayonet fight continued an hour and a half when the Russians retired under cover of battery.

The city and allied batteries kept up a hot fire 2 hours longer. Loss considerable but number not reported.

May 11th.—Another Russian attack last night. It was very dark and the fight lasted nearly half an hour.

May 12th.—Another sortie against the left attack during a severe rain storm and darkness. The Russians charged up to the British trenches and some leaped over the parapets and were bayoneted. The Russians fought desperately. Rain had damaged their ammunition and they attacked with rockets.—Their loss was severe. British lost a Captain and over one hundred killed and wounded.

May 19th.—Gortchikoff telegraphs, enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries.

Severe battles before the Walls.

Gen Pellissier telegraphs May 24th, a very lively combat directed against our impregnable position. It lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The evening's loss was enormous, and ours considerable.

The Paris Patrie gives further particulars stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine bastion on the night of the 23d, and again on the night of the 23d, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

Latest.

Paris Sunday morning, and London May 26, 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M. The of today contains a despatch from Gen Pellissier dated May 25th, stating that the French on the 25th of May had occupied a large space situated between the bastion and the sea, where the enemy would collect large forces. The enemy having had enormous losses on the preceding day.

Count Polinski, in a circular to the French agents abroad answers the late note of Count Nesselrode







PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT OF